

Wilhelm's Quelle *B. H. Warner*
366 Atlantic Ave
Boston

THE

WILHELM'S QUELLE;

ONE OF THE MOST RENOWNED SPRINGS

OF

NATURAL EFFERVESCENT MINERAL WATER,

SITUATED AT

KRONTHAL,

NEAR

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAINE,

GERMANY.

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION AND HISTORY OF
THE SPRING;

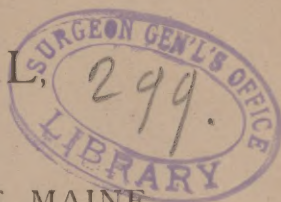
ITS ANALYSIS, THERAPEUTIC EFFECTS,
MODE OF OBTAINING AND BOTTLING THE WATER, AND ITS SUPPLY
TO THE PUBLIC.

Head Office of the Wilhelm's Quelle, 7 Billiter
Square, E. C., London.

SOLE REPRESENTATIVES IN THE UNITED STATES, AND FOR
CANADA, MEXICO, CUBA AND CENTRAL AMERICA:

MACK & BRUNLER,

No. 7 BARCLAY STREET, NEW YORK.



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No. 7 BARCLAY STREET, NEW YORK.

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1880.

SAMPLES TO PHYSICIANS
FREE ON APPLICATION.

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The excellent qualities of the WILHELM'S QUELLE WATER having been brought to the notice of the Medical Faculty, we may mention, among the eminent British Physicians and Surgeons who highly approve of the WILHELM'S QUELLE, and strongly recommend it, the following:—

SIR GEORGE BURROWS, BART., M. D., Physician-in-Ordinary to H. M. the Queen, 18, Cavendish Square, W.

T. SPENCER WELLS, ESQ., F. R. C. S., Surgeon to the Queen's Household, 3, Upper Grosvenor Street, W.

DR. RICHARD QUAIN, Physician to the Hospital for Consumption, Brompton, 67, Harley Street, W.

DR. HENRY DUNCAN LITTLEJOHN, late President R. C. S., Edin.

DR. JOHN HARLEY, Physician to St. Thomas's Hospital, and Lecturer on General Anatomy and Physiology, 39, Brook St., Grosvenor Square, W.

DR. PATRICK HERON WATSON, President R. C. S., Edin., 16, Charlotte Square, Edinburgh.

DR. MORELL MACKENZIE, Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, and late Physician to the London Hospital, 19, Harley Street, W.

PROFESSOR THOMAS ANNANDALE, F. R. C. S., 34, Charlotte Square, Edinburgh.

DR. HERMANN WEBER, 10, Grosvenor Street, W.

DR. MATTHEW CHARTERIS, L. R. C. S., 8, Blythswood Square, Glasgow.

SIR ALEXANDER TAYLOR, PAU, France.

DR. EDWARD HAMILTON, 9, Portugal Street, Grosvenor Square, W.

DR. CHAS. A. FELIX ROUTH, M. R. C. S., 52, Montague Square, W.

DR. JOHN WHITMORE, M. R. C. S., Public Officer of Health for Marylebone, 15, Wimpole Street, W.

ROBERT BRUDENELL CARTER, Esq., F. R. C. S., 69, Wimpole Street, W.

DR. JOHN OGILVY, Richmond Lawn, Church Road, Southsea.

DR. BATTERSHELL GILL, LOND., F. R. C. S., MED. ASSO. KING'S COLLEGE, L. S. A., 1849, 9, Cambridge Terrace, Regent's Park, N. W.

Many of whom use the Water at their own tables. We print the detailed opinions of several of these gentlemen as follows :

**TESTIMONIAL of MORELL MACKENZIE, Esq., M. D.,
 Lond., Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the
 Throat and Chest, and late Physician to the London
 Hospital.**

19, HARLEY STREET, W.

GENTLEMEN,

February 25th, 1879.

I must apologize for not having replied to you sooner, but I wished to give the WILHELM'S QUELLE WATER a fair trial myself, and to observe its effects on my patients. I can now only express my surprise that the Spring has not been earlier made known in England. In absolute freedom from organic impurities, the WILHELM'S QUELLE may have some rivals, but in abundance of natural carbonic acid with a relative freedom of alkaline carbonates, its position is supreme.

This feature renders it not only more refreshing, but much more invigorating than any of the analagous waters.

To delicate persons, it will prove analeptic, and, if judiciously taken, will greatly promote digestion in many cases of chronic dyspepsia. The robust will find it a very pleasant and healthy beverage, and an admirable diluent for more powerful and less beneficial drinks.

I feel sure that the WILHELM'S QUELLE will receive, as it deserves, the warm commendations of the Medical profession, and a warm patronage on the part of the public.

I am, Gentlemen, yours truly,

MORELL MACKENZIE,

M. D. Lond.

**TESTIMONIAL of JOHN HARLEY, Esq., M. D., Physician
 and Lecturer on General Anatomy and Physiology
 at St. Thomas's Hospital.**

39, BROOK STREET, GROSVENOR SQUARE, W.

GENTLEMEN,

22nd February, 1879.

Please accept my thanks for the samples of WILHELM'S QUELLE WATER which you have kindly sent to me. I have tested it qualitatively and find that it corresponds with Prof. FRESSENIUS's analysis. In the nature and proportion of its mineral constituents it not only compares favorably with the most approved drinking waters in present use, but from the smaller quantity of alkali contained in it is, as a daily drink, superior to them. The proportion of alkali, of lithia especially, some will think of iron, and of phosphoric acid, render it a capital substitute for ordinary water with delicate woman and children; while the absence of organic impurity makes one desire that its price may be such as to enable the public to use it in place of the water supplied by the London Companies, or of any others derived from doubtful sources.

Its purity and bright sparkling qualities render it a most agreeable diluent for all spirituous liquors, and the minute proportion of chloride of sodium contained in it is just sufficient to develop the bouquet of the more delicate wines, which is deteriorated by admixture with most mineral waters.

Believe me, Gentlemen, very faithfully yours,

JOHN HARLEY.

**TESTIMONIAL of Dr. PATRICK HERON WATSON, M.D.,
F.R.C.S.**

16 CHARLOTTE SQUARE, EDINBURGH.

DEAR SIR,

April 10th, 1879.

I have now made trial of the "WILHELM'S QUELLE" Mineral Water. I find it most grateful to the palate as a table water, and that it mixes most admirably with red wines without modifying flavor or changing color.

I should be obliged by your kindly sending me two cases of the pints.

I was glad to observe that the corking of the bottles has been carefully attended to, a feature which is, I regret to say, somewhat neglected with some imported aerated table waters.

Most faithfully yours,

PATRICK HERON WATSON.

TESTIMONIAL of Dr. M. CHARTERIS, M.D. L.R.C.S.

8, BLYTHSWOOD SQUARE, GLASGOW,

DEAR SIR,

9th April.

I find the Water of the WILHELM'S QUELLE very palatable and refreshing and superior to any other of a similar nature with which I am acquainted. I am certain it will be found a valuable addition to the table or sick room.

I am, yours truly,

M. CHARTERIS.

TESTIMONIAL of MORELL MACKENZIE, Esq., M.D.

Lond., Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, and late Physician to the London Hospital.

19, HARLEY STREET, CAVENDISH SQUARE, W.

May 16th, 1879.

The WILHELM'S QUELLE WATER is particularly serviceable in Sea Sickness, and very often succeeds in warding off this most troublesome malady.

MORELL MACKENZIE, M.D., Lond.

**TESTIMONIAL of Dr. J. WHITMORE, M.D., Public
Analyst, Medical Officer of Health, &c., &c.**

CHEMICAL LABORATORY, COURT HOUSE, ST. MARYLEBONE,

August 22nd, 1879.

My analysis of the WILHELM'S QUELLE WATER enables me confidently to recommend it as one of the very best, if not the best, of natural mineral waters for daily use by all persons suffering from the various forms of indigestion whether resulting from sedentary or in-door occupations, want of exercise, excessive brain work, or over-indulgence in the pleasures of the table. The alkaline carbonates which it contains, combined as they are with other mineral salts of well known efficacy, render this Water most valuable as an ordinary beverage in chronic affections of the liver and kidneys, whilst owing to the amount of free carbonic acid which it contains, it becomes, when mixed with sherry or other light wines, so pleasant and exhilarating, as to claim for it the title of the "Prince of Mineral Waters."

J. WHITMORE, M.D., Public Analyst,

Medical Officer of Health, &c., &c., &c.

TESTIMONIAL of W. BATTERSHELL GILL, Esq., M.D.,
 Lond., F.R.C.S., Med. Asso. King's College, L.S.A., 1849.

9, CAMBRIDGE TERRACE, REGENT'S PARK, N.W.

GENTLEMEN,

27th February, 1879.

I have been using the "WILHELM'S QUELLE" WATER lately, and consider it the most agreeable mineral water that I am acquainted with.

The lesser quantity of saline constituents contained in this water makes it far more applicable for continued use than any other which has come under my notice.

In chronic dyspepsia and rheumatic affection it, therefore, becomes a very valuable adjunct to medical treatment, as it may be drunk for a lengthened period of time without causing the depressing effects which the continued use of most other waters has a tendency to produce.

I am, yours truly,

BATTERSHELL GILL.

TESTIMONIAL of Dr. JOHN OGILVY, M.D., Surgeon Major,
 Army Medical Department.

RICHMOND LAWN, CLARENDON ROAD,

DEAR GENTLEMEN :

SOUTHSEA, 12th April, 1879.

I duly received the specimens you sent of the water of the WILHELM'S QUELLE, and have to thank you for the introduction to a mineral water, so much, in my opinion, surpassing all I had hitherto tasted in the qualities that a table effervescing water should possess. It is I think more especially in combination with champagne and other wines that its superiority is undoubted, and from its composition it can be taken as a *habitual* beverage, so combined, with more advantage to the system than seltzer, Apollinaris or other mineral waters.

I am recommending it to all my friends, and trust that its virtues will soon bring it into general use.

Yours very truly,

JOHN OGILVY, M. D.,

Surgeon-Major, Medical Department.

CERTIFICATE of Dr. REDWOOD, F.C.S., M.T.C., Professor
 of Chemistry to the Pharmaceutical Society of Great
 Britain.

17 BLOOMSBURY SQUARE,

LONDON, 28th February, 1879.

I have submitted samples of the WILHELM'S QUELLE WATER to analysis, and, though I have not carried the analysis to the full extent of that made by Professor Fresenius, as given in his published Report, I am satisfied that the imported Water substantially corresponds with that which Fresenius obtained from the Well. Several of the saline constituents it contains are valuable medicinal agents. It is well charged with carbonic acid gas, being not merely a sparkling but an actively effervescing and very agreeable Water. It may also be added that it is free from organic impurities.

(Signed)

S. REDWOOD.

OPINIONS OF THE BRITISH PRESS.

Extract from THE LANCET, June 7th, 1879.

While the public is becoming more and more alive to the dangers which frequently occur from the imbibition of ordinary drinking water, there is no lack of enterprise in providing a supply of natural and artificial waters for the table. Some of these latter are prepared from the waters supplied by the Companies, and which are known to contain a considerable amount of organic matter; and these are more objectionable than the original water itself, because, the access of air being prevented, the natural purification of the water by free exposure is not only prevented, but putrefactive change is encouraged. It is due to some makers to state that their artificial waters are prepared from distilled water.

The use of bottled water is now so general that it is necessary the medical practitioner should make himself acquainted with the characters of those which are brought before the public. A few words about the Wilhelm's Quelle Water, which is rapidly and deservedly becoming popular, will therefore, perhaps, not be out of place.

It comes under the class of "Alkaline Sparkling Waters." The Wilhelm's Quelle is no new discovery. It was renowned as "the old Sauerborn" in the sixteenth century, and gave its name to the valley of the Kronthal, out of which it springs, and which is not far distant from Frankfort-on-the-Maine.

The water is highly charged with carbonic acid, and that which escapes on rising to the surface is collected, and again compressed into the water, as it is bottled at the spring. It is a remarkably bright and pleasant water, of an agreeable saline flavor, more delicate than either Seltzer or Appolinaris, owing to the much smaller proportion of sulphates. These physical characters are associated with a chemical constitution such as renders the water admirably suited for table use, as the analysis well shows. Indeed, of all mineral waters, there is none which in respect of the proportion of saline constituents so closely resembles the blood. Thus, bulk for bulk, the proportion of chlorides is about half those of blood, and about the same as those of milk, and they are just sufficient to elicit and strengthen the bouquets of the more delicate wines. The quantity of iron is less than half that of blood, and it exists in the same form—viz., carbonate of the protoxide. The proportions of sulphates and of phosphates are less than those of blood; but even in respect of these, as well as of iron, the water may evidently be considered as a natural restorer of the essential saline constituents of the blood. Regarded from a medicinal point of view, we note traces of iodide and bromide of sodium and of carbonate of lithium; while the presence of a moderate amount of the carbonates of sodium, of calcium, and of magnesium confer antacid properties.

Extract from MEDICAL TIMES AND GAZETTE, May 24th, 1879.

We have received from No. 7 Billiter Square, E. C., samples of a new dietetic water, which deserves to become very popular. It is an alkaline water well charged with natural carbonic acid gas; and the comparatively small proportion of alkali that it contains makes it a very safe as well as useful dietetic water for daily drinking. It is pure, bright, sparkling, and very pleasant; and it mixes admirably well with spirits, wines, or milk.

Extract from THE MORNING POST, May 31st, 1879.

TEMPERANCE AND PURE WATER.—At present, when the temperance question on the one hand, and the supply of pure drinking water on the other is being discussed in so many different circles, it appears most important, for the purpose of arriving at a practical result, not only to argue theoretically on these important subjects, but to place before the public as many substitutes for the impure waters and for the obnoxious wines and spirits as possible. These substitutes, to be really efficacious, ought to be not only pleasant to drink, but also wholesome, and uniting as many of the dietetic qualities contained in wines and spirits as can possibly be found. This no doubt is a difficult task, and though many effervescing waters have been placed before the public which are more or less agreeable to the taste, none of them possess to so great a degree all the above described desiderata as the natural mineral water of the Wilhelm's Quelle, situate at Kronthal, near Frankfort-on-the-Maine, to which the attention of the public has lately been called. What has attracted public attention particularly to the water of the "Wilhelm's Quelle" is the unanimity of opinion expressed by the most eminent medical men of every school, who all seem to concur in ascribing to this water not only great purity and very pleasant flavor, but also those dietetic qualities which make it a most efficient substitute for wines or spirits, or in some cases, where it would not be advisable to dispense entirely with the use of strong stimulants, as an admirable diluent with them. Dr. John Harley, of St. Thomas's Hospital, who is a great advocate of the temperance movement; Dr. Morell Mackenzie; Dr. Patrick Heron Watson, President of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh; Dr. Edward Hamilton, the great homœopathic physician; and many others of equal standing are all advocating strongly the use of this exceptionally wholesome beverage. As it appears from their analysis that it contains only a small proportion of alkaline substances, and therefore exercises a strengthening instead of a depressing influence upon the human system, and its principal component parts resemble closely those ingredients in wines and spirits which are supposed to exercise beneficial influence upon certain constitutions, it is for these reasons that the Wilhelm's Quelle Water is of so great importance, and really a boon to the public; and for this reason, also, it is desirable to call the attention of those persons to it who are agitating the two great questions of the day, namely, temperance and pure water.

Extract from THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE, April 26th, 1879.

The Wilhelm's Quelle, the name given to a newly introduced mineral water, has met with the approval of many of our eminent medical men, who consider it as a daily drink superior to the most approved waters in present use, on account of its absence of organic impurities.

Extract from THE SPORTING GAZETTE, May 3rd, 1879.

We have just tasted some of the mineral water of the Wilhelm's Quelle, of which we have lately heard so much as one of the most renowned springs of natural effervescent water. We must say that we find it even better than it has been reported to be. Its principal distinguishing features are its very agreeable flavor, its perfect purity, and the numerous strong recommendations bestowed upon it by the medical profession. It is most refreshing when mixed with wines and spirits. We tasted it both in its natural state and mixed with brandy, and are most favorably impressed with it.

Extract from THE ILLUSTRATED SPORTING AND DRAMATIC NEWS, March 22nd, 1879.

The natural mineral water of the Wilhelm's Quelle, which is said to have been celebrated in the Middle Ages, has recently come into vogue, and an enormous quantity was consumed in Germany last year. It has the recommendation of the very highest names in the medical world.

Extract from THE LONDON FIGARO, March 26th, 1879.

The medicinal properties of many natural springs are too well known to need dwelling upon; but it is worthy of note that the natural mineral water of the Wilhelm's Quelle is now supplied in London, from the Head Office, 7, Billiter Square, E. C. The natural mineral water of the Wilhelm's Quelle was known as long ago as the Middle Ages, and is mentioned for its peculiar excellence in the work by Tabernæ Montanus, called the "Water Treasury," published in 1584. The Spring fell into decay at different times, but it was finally rebuilt during the years 1877 and 1878, when works for bottling and packing large quantities were erected, and the sale during the summer months of last year amounted to the enormous quantity of several hundred thousand bottles per month for German consumption alone. The Wilhelm's Quelle Water is remarkable for its perfect clearness, great purity, and agreeable flavor, and when mixed with wine, spirits, or milk does not in any way deteriorate their color or flavor. It is highly effervescent, and retains its sparkling character a considerable time after having been opened. It serves to stimulate gently the action of the bowels and of the glandular system, invigorates the blood, and promotes digestion. It is especially rich in chloride of sodium and the carbonates of iron and magnesia, while it contains large quantities of carbonic acid, both in the free state and in combination. It is therefore, especially adapted for daily consumption, and, indeed, it has already become exceedingly popular throughout Germany as a substitute for ordinary drinking water, owing to its dietetic value and refreshing properties. It has been proved, in fact, to be almost the beau idéal of a mineral water naturally charged with carbonic acid gas.

Extract from NAVAL AND MILITARY GAZETTE, March 26th, 1879.

Among the many natural mineral waters that have of late years come into vogue, our attention has been called to a water called the Wilhelm's Quelle, from a spring situated in the Taunus, near Frankfort-on-the-Maine. It is highly recommended by several eminent medical men. Dr. Quain, Mr. Spencer Wells, and Sir George Burrows speaking very favorably of it.

Extract from THE CIVILIAN, 22nd March, 1879.

The demand for natural mineral waters by the English public is one of the most hopeful signs of the times. Their extended use must materially aid the cause of temperance. Very few people now drink sherry at luncheon without the qualifying addition of some one of these pleasant beverages, and if the wine merchant does not gain by the prevailing fashion, the public health is certainly improved. New varieties of these natural waters are constantly being imported. The Apollinaris and Taunus Waters have established a reputation, and now they have to compete with a formidable rival in the shape of the Wilhelm's Quelle natural mineral water, which is destined, we think, to become highly popular. It contains less soda than most of the other natural and artificial waters, and has no lowering effect on the system. The Wilhelm's Quelle Water is bottled at the spring, and is guaranteed a natural product, without any adulteration whatever.

Extract from THE COURT CIRCULAR, March 22nd, 1879.

Among the many mineral waters now offered to the public there is none which better deserves patronage than the Wilhelm's Quelle, one of the most renowned springs of natural effervescent mineral water in the world. The spring is situated in the well known Taunus mountains near Frankfort-on-the-Maine, at Kronthal, and the water that issues from it in abundance has not only a pleasant flavor but possesses valuable medicinal qualities. It contains a large amount of carbonic acid, of which Dr. Hufeland has said that the richer a water is in carbonic acid so does it become the more refreshing and digestible. It is clear then that a water possessing the qualities of the Wilhelm's Quelle is especially adapted for daily consumption.

Not less valuable than its dietetic qualities are its medicinal ones, and from the analysis by Professors Fresenius and Attfield we gather that the Wilhelm's Quelle is especially valuable in gout. No wonder then that it is in high favor with the foremost men in the medical profession, and among the names of distinguished practitioners who approve of this mineral water we find those of Sir George Burrows, Mr. Spencer Wells, Dr. R. Quain, Dr. Harley, Sir Alexander Taylor, Mr. Brudenell Carter, Dr. Weber, and Dr. Hamilton. Testimony from such men is conclusive as to the value of the Wilhelm's Quelle, and no words of ours can add to the weight of the opinion of these distinguished physicians and surgeons.

Extract from THE MORNING POST, April 21st, 1879.

No duty having been imposed on natural mineral waters, there is no doubt that the sale of that from the Wilhelm's Quelle at Kronthal, near Frankfort, "pearl of table waters," will reach great proportions during the coming summer, which is predicted to be unusually hot. Even during the very cold weather of the last month the importations into this country of the Wilhelm's Quelle have been enormous, and this is not surprising, for, besides its great purity and pleasant flavor, it possesses many valuable medicinal qualities, as attested by the highest medical authorities.

Extract from UNITED SERVICE GAZETTE, May 3d, 1879.

Amongst the especially pure mineral waters with which the public have been, and are being made acquainted, the Wilhelm's Quelle deserves a high place, if not the highest. It is, perhaps, the most gratifying to the palate of any mineral water extant, as it is also the most pure. Taken either alone, or with wine or spirits, it is a most refreshing and invigorating drink, and its medicinal qualities in promoting digestion, and as a cure for dyspepsia, are assured. We can conscientiously recommend the Wilhelm's Quelle Water.

Extract from THE SPORTSMAN, March 22d, 1879.

Amongst the many excellent mineral waters now placed before the British public that from the Wilhelm's Quelle, situate at Kronthal, in the Taunus Hills, must be awarded very high rank. We have rarely seen mineral waters exhibiting more perfect purity or possessing such pleasing flavor and effervescing properties. The chemical analysis shows the water to be absolutely free from organic impurities, and to be replete with qualities of the highest order of excellence. We fully expect to see the Wilhelm's Quelle Water come into very general use as a beverage.

Extract from THE SPORTING LIFE, March 29th, 1879.

The spring from which this water is obtained is now enclosed in a stone basin—which has in the last year been thoroughly repaired—and is situated at Kronthal, in the Taunus Hills, near Frankfort-on-the-Maine. It belongs to the same class as the Seltzer and Appolinaris waters, but with a far less amount of soda. It is highly effervescent, is very palatable, and retains its sparkling qualities for a considerable time after being opened. The price is very moderate.

CHAPTER I.

MODE OF OBTAINING THE WATER AND ITS SUPPLY TO THE PUBLIC.

THE water of the Wilhelm's Quelle is generally sold in glass bottles. Glass bottles are preferable to stone, as they are less brittle, lighter and more useful when empty. The gases which escape the Wilhelm's Quelle spring are collected and re-condensed into the water by special machinery, so that the water is thus charged with its own gases, while such is the richness of the spring in carbonic acid, that the effervescence resulting is often mistaken for the effect of ebullition.

No other mineral spring has become so popular in so short a time as the Wilhelm's Quelle. The sale has now reached the unprecedented amount of several hundred thousand bottles per month for German consumption alone.

This shows no doubt that the public is at last becoming convinced that the handiwork of Nature is more cunning than that of Man, and that the products of art, be the chemist ever so subtle, can never vie with the lavish gifts issuing from Nature's grand laboratory.

This water can be supplied at all seasons; the trade mark, Wilhelm's Quelle, Kronthal, is branded on each cork as below, and without it none is genuine.



Every bottle is also labelled as below.

NONE GENUINE UNLESS CORKS BRANDED "WILHELM'S-QUELLE"



THE WATER

OF THE

WILHELM'S QUELLE

IS SOLD TO THE PUBLIC AT THE OFFICE,

No. 7 Barclay Street, N. Y.

AND BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND GROCERS, AT THE FOLLOWING PRICES:

50 Large Glass Bottles,	-	-	-	-	\$8.50
100 Small	"	"	-	-	12.00

Nett Cash, Bottles included.

 LIBERAL DISCOUNTS TO THE TRADE.

Address all orders and communications to

MACK & BRUNLER,

No. 7 Barclay Street, New York.

CHAPTER II.

CHARACTER AND COMPOSITION OF THE WATER.

A NUMBER of analysis have been made of the Wilhelm's Quelle water from time to time, but we are indebted to Professor Fresenius, of Wiesbaden, the author of the well-known work on Quantitative Analysis, being the standard work used by all chemists not only in Great Britain but all over the world, for the latest, and at the same time most accurate, analysis, made at the end of the year 1878. He made a very minute examination of the "Wilhelm's Quelle" Water partly at the well itself and partly at his laboratory at Wiesbaden, which occupied his time for over three months, and he gives the results of his researches as follows :

The water of the Wilhelm's Quelle at Kronthal as it leaves the spring contains in 1,000 parts by weight the following constituents :

	Per Mille.
Chloride of Sodium.....	1.690965
Chloride of Potassium.....	0.036578
Sulphate of Potassium.....	0.023632
Bromide of Sodium.....	0.000641
Iodide of Sodium	0.000010
Phosphate of Sodium.....	0.000954
Carbonate of Sodium.....	0.051037
Carbonate of Lithium.....	0.003539
Carbonate of Barium	0.000385
Carbonate of Strontium.....	0.002019
Carbonate of Calcium.....	0.418338
Carbonate of Magnesium.....	0.096472
Carbonate of Iron.....	0.029675
Carbonate of Manganese.....	0.002368
Silica.....	0.101090
	<hr/>
	2.457703
Carbonic Acid combined with certain Carbon- ates to form Bicarbonates.....	0.270724
Free Carbonic Acid.....	2.249736
	<hr/>
Total.....	4.978163
	<hr/>

Temperature of the water at the spring = 13.45° Celsius,
or 56.21° Fahrenheit.

The above analysis has again been verified in a different form by Professor Attfield, F.C.S., F.I.C., Professor of Practical Chemistry to the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, &c., as follows :

Analysis of the "Wilhelm's Quelle" Water, showing the number of grains of the respective substances in one gallon of the water :

Chloride of Sodium.....	116·7
Chloride of Potassium.....	2·4
Sulphate of Potassium.....	1·5
Carbonate of Sodium.....	4·0
Carbonate of Calcium.....	30·2
Carbonate of Magnesium.....	6·7
Carbonate of Iron.....	2·0
Silica.....	7·0
Lithium and Strontium.....	traces
Barium and Manganese, as well as Bromides, Iodides and Phosphates—detectible according to Fresenius by testing the residue of very large volumes of the water—moisture, &c. (by difference).....	1·7
Ammoniacal matter yielding 10 per cent. of Nitrogen.....	0·3
Organic matter.....	none
Total number of grains of solids in one gallon.....	<u>172·5</u>

One gallon contains about a gallon and a quarter of Carbonic Acid Gas.

This analysis entirely confirms that reported by Professor Fresenius on 31st January, 1879.

Signed,

JOHN ATTFIELD

March 10th, 1879.

As a great number of *natural* mineral waters are often mixed with chemicals artificially manufactured before being bottled, we think it desirable to offer a guarantee to the public that the Wilhelm's Quelle

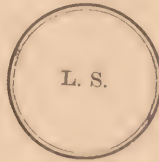
water, as bottled at the Spring, is really a natural mineral product without any addition or adulteration, and, therefore, we subjoin below the official certificate to that effect given by the local authorities.

TESTIMONIAL.

"I HEREBY CERTIFY that the mineral water from the Wilhelm's Quelle, at Kronthal, as presented to the public, is perfectly *pure* and *unadulterated*, and that it contains no manufactured gases, but only the natural carbonic acid of the Spring.

"Kronberg, the 29th of January, 1879,

"The Burgomaster,



"Sig. JAMIN."

CHAPTER III.

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION AND HISTORY OF THE SPRING.

WHERE the Taunus Mountains, coming from the north, meet the Westerly Ranges, from the banks of the Rhine, they merge and unite to form one majestic group of high peaks, visible over the greater part of Central Germany. These giants, called the Alt-König, the Greater and Lesser Feldberg, gradually extend their spurs, radiating nearly in a semi-circle towards the fertile valley of the Main and the undulating district, watered by the Nidda, called Wetterau. Their slopes are clothed with beautiful woods, above which tower the ruins of many an old castle and stronghold, memorials of a proud historic past. Sheltered by the heights above, and gradually becoming broader like the ribs of a fan, fertile valleys stretch downwards, towards the plain beneath, into which they are eventually merged.

It is amidst these smaller ranges, forming the spurs of the Alt-König, and extending in a south-easterly direction towards Frankfort, that Kronberg and Kronthal are situated. The latter lies hidden in the valley, looking more like a lovely forest idyl, the realization of an ancient fairy tale, its beauty being still further enhanced by the emerald green of the freshly springing sward and the darker hues of the surrounding woods.

At a short distance on the hill overlooking and sheltering the valley, Kronberg stands amid its groves of venerable chestnut trees, many centuries old.

It is crowned by a castle of the feudal era, which is still in a state of partial preservation, and the thoughts suggested by a comparison of the works of Nature and of Man, give a solemn tone to the feelings, which is strangely in harmony with the beauty of the scene.

Although situated at no inconsiderable elevation above the level of the plain, both Kronberg and Kronthal are, on account of their position immediately below the higher points of the mountain chain, so sheltered on the northern, eastern, and

western sides that their climate is one of extraordinary mildness. Not only does the abundance of their harvest equal that of neighboring plains, but the general fertility of the valley surpasses that of many districts in Southern Germany. It is but some twenty years ago that the spot, where Kronthal now stands in all its beauty, was a lonely dreary valley, whose marshy soil was thickly covered with bullrushes. Now and again some traveller strayed amongst its ravines, and, undeterred by tangling briars and uncertain foothold, penetrated with eagerness in the wild and romantic loveliness of this favored and secluded spot.

Known but to few, the beneficent "Sauerborn" or mineral spring, from whence the valley derived its name of Sauerbornthal, poured fourth its gifts of health. Perchance when summer heat held sway, its lonely solitude might be broken by the inhabitants of Kronberg, who came to fill their pitchers at the limpid source, or by some wearied laborer who sought refreshment after his toil.

The old Sauerborn or Wilhelm's Quelle was known as far back as the sixteenth century, and at that period was in great request.

Tabernae Montanus, one of the most celebrated natural philosophers of his day, and physician in ordinary of the free town of Worms, speaks of it most highly in his great work entitled the "Water Treasury," published in 1584, and recommends it as a specific against many complaints.

In the year 1618 the Spring was first enclosed in a stone basin. This was renewed in the year 1790, and finally improved and perfected in the beginning of 1878.

The abundance of mineral waters at Kronthal is indeed surprising. Springs gush forth all over the valley, but none of them possess the delicious flavor and the healing properties of the Wilhelm's Quelle. In addition to the old Sauerborn, now called *Wilhelm's Quelle*, two others of more recent date may here be noticed—the waters of the one being impregnated with steel, those of the other with salt. An old legend tells us that this fair valley was once the favored haunt of a water nymph.

A Gnipen or wood spirit, having however slain her lover with a barbed dart, she returned once more to her crystal home, after having cast the weapon into the spring of steel, and wept tears of bitterness into the spring of salt.

Gerning has sung the beauties of Kronthal and the Sauerborn in lines, of which the following is a free rendering :

Amid the green vale laughs the spring of Kronthal
And reflects on its bosom the hues of the sky,
Where the setting sun lingers as if to recall
All those tints that the skill of the artist defy.

The girls of the village meet round the green sward,
To receive in their pitchers its guerdon of wealth;
For the nymphs of the spring in their bounty afford
To the weary ones vigor, to sufferers health.

And methought, as I dreamed by the banks of the spring,
That not long to a few should its gifts be confined,
But the fame of its waters abroad should take wing,
And the fruit of its blessings be shared by mankind.

CHAPTER IV.

THERAPEUTIC EFFECTS.

The Wilhelm's Quelle water in addition to perfect clearness and an agreeable flavor possesses valuable medicinal properties. It is especially rich in chloride of sodium and the carbonates of iron and magnesia, while it contains large quantities of carbonic acid, both in the free state and in combination.

The refreshing effect on the human system of carbonic acid in a gaseous state is too generally known to require any further eulogy. At the same time, the carbonates in solution serve to stimulate gently the action of the bowels and of the glandular system. Under their action, accretions foreign to the body disappear, and the bladder performs its functions with regularity.

The salts of iron invigorate the blood and promote digestion by

rendering the organs strong and pliable, thus giving the body in general a healthy tone.

The celebrated Dr. Hufeland in his work "A Description of the "Healing Springs of Germany," page 329, makes the following remark : "The richer a water is in carbonic acid so does it become the "more refreshing and digestible."

It is evident, therefore, that a water possessing the qualities of the Wilhelm's Quelle is especially adapted for daily consumption, and, indeed, it has already become exceedingly popular throughout Germany as a substitute for ordinary drinking water, owing to its dietetic value and refreshing properties. It has been proved, in fact, to be almost the beau ideal of a mineral water naturally charged with carbonic acid gas.

Not only is the Wilhelm's Quelle of itself a refreshing beverage, but it is also well adapted for admixture with wines, spirits, milk, syrup, &c. It differs from most chalybeate waters in the fact that its flavor and appearance do not deteriorate when mixed.

The Wilhelm's Quelle water has been for centuries the exclusive beverage of the inhabitants of Kronthal, and is thus shown to be specially adapted to supersede the impure drinking water now so generally discredited. By the faculty it is highly recommended. Among others, Dr. Böttcher of Frankfort writes of it as follows :

"The water of this spring is perfectly clear and odorless. It contains large proportions of carbonic acid, both free and in combination, together with lime, magnesia and protoxide of iron. The flavor is slightly chalybeate, and, at the same time refreshing, and effervescent. I can confidently recommend it, not only for medicinal purposes, but also as a cooling and pleasant beverage adapted for daily use."

Dr Bonditch,

113 Bayliss St